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52ND YEAR OF QUALITY SEED SERVICE • 1950

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A. H.
Hoffman
farm **SEEDS**
Landisville, Pa.



ON THIS POINT IT'S THE *Crop*

Did you ever think—just which day can be the “money-makin’est” day of the year?

Could we agree, that the day a man buys his seeds (for any or all of his farm crops) might well prove to be that day?

Because some seed can “cost” plenty. True, it might save a little cash at ordering time. But, a fellow might work hard all summer, and wind up with much less of a crop than other good seed would have provided. The small extra-per-acre investment in top-quality seed at the start pays off time and again, by the time its crops are harvested.

Put Hoffman seeds and Funk G corn to work on your farm this year. Their high value has been proved by years of success among thousands of users. The men back of them realize at every turn, that to everybody on the farm, owners and helpers, it's the Crop that Counts!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.



WE CAN ALL AGREE:

THAT *Counts*



Alfalfa . . .

THE SEED OUTLOOK FOR 1950

It's been years since the seed-supply picture looked quite so dark. Bright spots (really large stocks of seeds popular in the North) don't seem to exist.

U. S. production of many seeds was hampered by unfavorable weather. Supplies carried over from former seasons seem less than normal on many items. There seems to be no prospect of big importations from other countries, to offset American shortages.

As earliest seed crops started moving from producers, the demand started creating firm values. Steady increases have shown up as the shortages in many lines became apparent.

Summary: At this writing, it appears urgent that farmers speak early for their 1950 seeds. Some authorities claim exhaustion of supply on certain items before seed time passes.

"NORTHWEST" Alfalfa Seed (U. S. Verified Origin)

On thousands of farms in the East and North, Hoffman Quality "Northwest" seed has meant assurance of heavy cuttings from long-lasting stands. Here is seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections; the U. S. Verified Origin tag coming to you on every bag. Seed that came from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . plants that had to be rugged enough to come through the exceptionally tough winters, the short seasons, and the other adverse conditions that are the rule rather than the exception in those areas.

This seed is from strains known to be dependable, heavy yielders of high-quality hay. Four and one-half and more tons of hay per acre don't cause the men who have been using this seed for years any surprise. Clean, thrifty stands, four, five years old, even older, have not been unusual. Large, vigorous root systems are produced to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific growth in the summers.

In addition to the U. S. Verification tags, you are protected further by the rigid Hoffman requirements of quality, purity, and germination for each lot of seed to bear the Hoffman "Northwest" name.



HARDY STRAINS TO FIT INTO YOUR ONE-SEASON OR MANY-YEAR PLANS

"GRIMM-Type" Alfalfa (U. S. Verified Origin)

Some Hoffman patrons prefer this type of seed. It is produced in relatively the same areas from which Hoffman "North-west" seed is secured.

A consistent producer of good crops . . . always classed among the leaders in hardy alfalfa. "Grimm" is tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out to afford much protection . . . seems to pull through many winters that are hard on other alfalfa. Here is strictly top-quality, high-producing, clean seed . . . stocks are not large . . . order quickly.

Certified "GRIMM"

Every bag is under supervision of its State Department from the field to you. It is sealed at the thresher, checked and re-sealed at every cleaning operation. Demands a premium with its assured genuineness. If in stock, see Price List.

"BUFFALO" Alfalfa (Certified)

A strain highly resistant to bacterial wilt . . . bred to survive and yield well in spite of unfavorable plant diseases, climate, and soils in this area. Developed by U.S.D.A. and Kansas Experiment Station. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival.

"Buffalo" alfalfa may well be worth its high seed cost on your farm. If you've had alfalfa troubles recently, suggest you try it. Maybe you're interested in something new, to see if it's better than what you now use. "Buffalo" already has many strong boosters—will earn many more.

KANSAS and CANADIAN

Alfalfa seed from these sources is in very short supply. If your preference would be for one of these strains, please name your second choice when ordering. Just in case your first selection would be sold.

Inoculate . . . Always!

Neglect of proper inoculation helps cause alfalfa crop failures. Inoculation gives alfalfa extra vigor . . . the boost it needs for a head start in the race with weeds. Pays dividends not only from better alfalfa crops, but also extra dividends from better crops that follow on that soil. Increases protein content of alfalfa hay.

Cost is low . . . its crop insurance value high. Order Hoffman Inoculant with your seed—apply just before sowing.

Feed Legumes, Too

Except for nitrogen needs, there's not much difference in the plant food requirements of five years of alfalfa or Ladino and five years of continuous corn. Few men would think of growing corn continuously without yearly applications of fertilizer . . . why do many expect legumes and grasses to keep right on producing.

it's the Crop that Counts
.... sow HOFFMAN seeds

Ladino

OF ALL PASTURE LEGUMES . . . THE "MIRACLE PRODUCER"

Dairy cows reach high production on Ladino. More and more folks in the sheep, hog, or poultry business are finding Ladino pasture helpful toward better production—at lower feed cost.

Ladino and its companion grasses are supplementing regular pastures on many farms; replacing them on others. Grazing from the same acreage has often been doubled; sometimes more—and with palatable, rich feed.

Ladino is a tall-growing, leafy form of white clover; spreads by runners. A perennial, extremely vigorous. If a uniform seeding can be made, one pound to the acre is usually sufficient. One caution; Ladino seed looks exactly like ordinary white clover seed. There is no true Ladino sold at bargain prices. Hoffman patrons get true-type (Certified) seed. Get started with this modern pasture miracle—NOW!

High-Production Pasture

Authorities now feel that some Ladino should be included in EVERY pasture mixture. Along with one pound of Ladino, 2 or 3 pounds of Alsike are often included to help thicken the stand the first year. Where Alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 pounds; where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Orchard Grass has become a popular partner for Ladino. If kept down early by cutting or grazing, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. 4 or 5 pounds is usual rate. Tall Meadow Oat, 6 to 8 pounds per acre, may be palatable—does not stand grazing as well. Brome, 8 to 10 pounds per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and



Ladino may get ahead of it. Meadow Fescue has been used successfully on moist, fertile soils. 8 pounds Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. 4 to 5 pounds Timothy is sometimes included but does not stand grazing well—makes little growth in dry weather.

Triple-Purpose Mixtures for Hay, Pasture, Grass Silage

Some of the finest crop land, once considered too valuable for pasture only, now brings in excellent returns from the high-acre, three-way value of these mixtures. A good basic formula is 4 pounds of Timothy along with the winter grain, and 4 pounds each of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue and Red Clover, along with one pound of Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil, 3 pounds Alsike can be added to advantage. On fertile, well-drained soil, 5 pounds Alfalfa may be added.

Replenishing Old Stands

Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of "pasture renovation" where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and re-seeded after adequate liming and fertilization. Also, Ladino and grasses can often be introduced into thin alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in spring, or after cutting.

With Hay Seedings

One pound of Ladino to the acre, along with the regular clover and timothy seedings for hay, has been successful in some northern areas. After the first year, makes hay and excellent pasture after haying.

Ladino Poultry Ranges

Being high in proteins and vitamins, Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds Rye Grass, 8 pounds Orchard Grass, 4 pounds Alsike, and 2 pounds Ladino. In New York, good results have been obtained using 12 pounds Kentucky Blue and 2 pounds Ladino. Many other poultry formulas apply.

Ladino Hog Pasture

Hogs make fine gains on Ladino pasture. Many users prefer a heavier proportion of clover for this purpose than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are the usual grasses in these mixtures.

Unequaled in carrying capacity.

Unrivalled in its protein and calcium (lime) content.

Rich in phosphorus.

High in carotene, which is the source of vitamin C.

Gives up more nitrogen to companion grasses planted with it than any other of today's popular legumes.

One pound (680,000 seeds) sown on 1 acre means 15 seeds per square foot.

Good Care Very Important

Dairymen have found Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods to make new growth and build food reserves. Late fall grazing may be decidedly injurious if at all close.

No other legume recovers so quickly after mowing or grazing. Is good on drained land where alfalfa thrives; sometimes has come through where alfalfa could not. Ladino is not at its best on light, sandy soil.

Fertilizer is important. When seeding, apply 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred, adding 300 to 400 pounds 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Manure and superphosphate is sometimes used as top-dressing; however, manure may tend to stimulate the grass in the mixture to the extent that it might crowd the Ladino unduly. Soil should contain a fair amount of lime—pH of 6 or higher for best results.

it's the Crop that Counts
.... sow HOFFMAN seeds

Ladino in Orchards

Ladino is coming into use as an orchard cover crop. One advantage is that it has a shallow root system . . . does not compete too much with the trees for moisture during dry weather.

Clover Seed . . . FOR THE

THE "GREENER GRASS ON HIS SIDE"

So that none of us need envy a neighbor's clover field, close attention to our own acres should prove wise. Cautious sowing, inoculation, timely culture, proper application of correct chemicals and manure will be helpful. . . . And surely, the use of a suitable seed to start our stands. Consider these:

RED CLOVER "CUMBERLAND"

**(Disease-Resistant Strain)
(Certified Seed)**

So many times in the past, what looked early to be promising stands of clover, failed to reach expectations. Some claims of "damage by disease" must have been well founded. Certain authorities are convinced that clover in some sections has been held back for such reason.

Cumberland strain clover has been making good crop records. Its use is gaining at a rapid rate. It was bred to resist attacks of "stem spot" (anthracnose) disease. It has met with increasing success among Hoffman patrons.

One 4-year series of New Jersey tests averaged better than three tons of hay per acre, an increase of 19 to 32 per cent over other competing strains. With proper management, Cumberland was there shown capable of furnishing a good stand for two years of hay cutting after the seeding year. Its good yield and long life tend to increase its popularity—and greatly offset its small extra cost.

Although prepared with a greater supply, ours is not a large one . . . quick orders are urged. Replacements may not be possible later.

RED CLOVER

Hoffman Red Clover seed represents strictly top quality. This has so much to do with getting a good stand of clover. Hoffman customers expect, and get, truly the choice of the available seed. Seed from dependable sources. Tested seed that shows freedom from foul weeds. And

seed of sound growth. True, this requires constant watching and most careful selection. But that's our job here . . . trying to supply you with the seed that will do your crop-job right.

Your reliance upon this Hoffman Quality clover seed will help provide good clover-crop insurance.

ALSIKE CLOVER

What other clover, year in and year out, will show up as favorably over such a wide area as will Alsike? It fights through most any weather situation. Produces fine hay. Survives so often, when most of its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. Small seeded, it "goes farther" at sowing time. Dependable on wetter soils. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Sow clean, hardy Hoffman Alsike seed. It does a dependable job.

Clover Truth

One philosophical farmer made the remark that clover doesn't have to be the four-leafed kind to bring good luck to a man's farm.

Why Grow More Legumes?

Because . . . They produce more palatable hay per acre than any other forage crop. Rich source of vitamins A and D. Richer in protein than any common roughage. High in calcium. They supply a protein which supplements deficiencies in proteins of cereal grains. Aid in maintaining soil fertility.

it's the Crop that Counts
.... sow HOFFMAN seeds

THE MAN WHO WANTS SIDE OF THE FENCE"

"MAMMOTH" CLOVER

This year, more acres may be sown to Mammoth (sometimes called Sapling) Clover. It makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Is preferred for the poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season, since it does not recover quickly. On the other hand, Mammoth is generally longer lived than is the regular Red Clover. That may account for its presence in many pasture mixtures. Cultural methods are generally the same.

INOCULATED SEED PAYS!

Nitrogen is an expensive element in bought fertilizers . . . but is cheapest when added to the soil by inoculated clover and other legumes. Use Hoffman Inoculant on all clover seed you sow . . . for better stands . . . greater soil-improvement value . . . from less seed per acre. Hoffman Inoculant is a pure, live culture. Its cost figures to almost nothing, yet its benefits are great. Inoculate seed shortly before sowing.

2-Way Advantage

Even when 4-H members are earning good profits in their work, what they learn while earning is even more profitable.

Double Gain

The boosters of Orchard-Ladino pastures claim a double advantage—a little profit from extra early grazing secured, plus considerably more from the high milk production on good pasture in midsummer.



HOFFMAN QUALITY CLOVERS . . . TIMOTHY

Timothy and Sweet Clover are two of the very-short-supply seeds this year. Extremely early ordering is urged. Supplies may not last.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

If in supply, will be a good buy. About half Red Clover, quarter Alsike clover, quarter Timothy. Proportions may vary slightly at times. Sometimes may carry a little alfalfa, sweet or other clovers. It is composed of various lots of seed sometimes harvested in this mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of foul weeds.

TIMOTHY

Supply very short—may not cover all needs. With Timothy one of the most widely used of all grasses, some changing from normal seeding plans may become necessary.

No need to here list the merits of Timothy. Just one statement . . . Timothy seed bearing the Hoffman tag will be of strictly high quality.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY (MIXED)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Usual content of Alsike clover is right around the 20 per cent mark. Biggest question is that of supply. There is a strong possibility that seed of this combination may become exhausted.

SWEET CLOVER

A great soil builder. When turned under, adds much organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Also provides emergency pasture till other grazing areas are ready. Has been used to cover bare spots—thicken the stands on thin pastures . . . using 5 to 10 pounds with 15 pounds of Rye Grass.

"YELLOW-BLOSSOM TYPE" SWEET CLOVER

Aggressive, hardy. In many cases, can be profitably substituted this year for the scarcer and higher-priced white, sweet clover.

A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet the first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

MOSTLY "WHITE-BLOSSOM TYPE"

Lasts two years. Planted in the spring, will make good growth by fall. Will reseed itself if left standing. Practice in the Central States is to sow it in the late summer. Thus, does not get too large a root system before the following spring . . . makes not-too-large plants, furnishing quite good hay.

For White Clover, Crimson Clover and Birdsfoot Trefoil, see Index, page 31.





Your *Seed Oats* **... and Your Crop**

One thing you want (and you have a right to expect it) . . . besides getting a good crop of oats to feed—you want your crop to **STAND UP** until it's ready to harvest.

LOOK at these stems—thick as a pencil . . . let the tops of your “Clinton 11” stalks fill out with lots of good grain (and they do). These sturdy straws stay up! You'll like this great feature. More details next page.



NECESSARY FOR TOP CROPS IS THE RIGHT QUALITY OF

Seed Oats



Here is the variety carrying top Hoffman recommendation for sowing in 1950. Thorough search has revealed these facts:

"CLINTON 11" (Certified)

"Clinton 11" has given top-level performance. This new selection from the original crossing (that produced "Clinton" Oats) has shown some decided improvements. In this selection, there is more uniform ripening. Less of the green "unfinished" grains at harvest time. The variation in height of plants does not exist to the same extent as formerly. Yields have been improved . . . still more bushels per acre than the original Clinton—a very good performer in production, too.

Good Fighter Against Disease

One kind of war, favoring Eastern oat growers, is being won. "Clinton 11" oats is an example. First, eight or nine years back, came out strains from certain oat-breeding efforts that carried resistance to various forms of crown rust and smuts. Then, the new oat-blight epidemic broke out over a wide area. Luckily, still newer crosses were already in production . . . aimed at putting up a great fight against that newest crop destroyer. Today's "Clinton 11" appears to have the edge as the up-to-the-minute weapon among that new group of disease fighters.

Carries Yield-Making Elements

Ability to yield well is requirement No. 1 in any oat variety. Good yield results from the right combination of several points. Some can affect the growing crop the wrong way, as well as the right. "Clinton 11" seems to be without those hindering features. Very definitely, it carries a

number of the most wanted "good" things. Already mentioned above is its ability to combat present-day disease enemies. Stalks grow to good height. Straw is stiff, well able to bear up its load of grain. Ripens its grain in early to moderate season. Does not easily shell out, or shatter its grain, while waiting for harvest.

Ripens Uniformly Has Extra Feeding Value

"Clinton 11" would be classed as a yellow oat. The grain inside its thin hull is meaty, resulting in highest percentage of feed value per bushel. "Clinton 11" removes one objection filed against the original Clinton oats . . . the unripe, green-cast grains are not present in the threshed crop of "Clinton 11." It has the ability to tiller well, and produce a large number of nice size kernels per head.

Bred-In Crop Insurance

"Clinton 11" carries the right bloodlines for the production of good oat crops. Any small, extra cost it might figure over seed of less ability will be returned "with interest" in the form of more bushels of better feed per acre. Order this splendid Certified "Clinton 11" seed early—it cannot be replaced when sold.

"CLINTON" (Certified)

A small supply of extra fine quality, regular "Clinton" oats is available to early buyers. Everyone knows of its splendid success. There hasn't been a more popular strain for years. Avoid low price offerings of this oats . . . sow this dependable, top quality Hoffman "Clinton" seed.



"MOHAWK" (Certified)

Dependable, heavy-yielding strain—gaining new friends. Closely related to "Clinton," having much the same desirable characteristics. Developed in New York . . . has done very well there and in Northern Pennsylvania. Highly recommended. Resistant to leaf blotch and blight, crown and stem rust. Exceptionally stiff straw . . . can be left standing until fully ripe with little risk of going down. Produces fine oats crops.

"AJAX" (Certified)

Heavy yielding, tall straw, average maturing, originated in Canada. Has desirable straw stiffness. Has made good crops in spite of attacks by stem rust, leaf blotch, blight and crown rust. Has been a good yielder in Penn State tests for a number of years. Consistently one of the top yielders in New Jersey tests; in 1946 topped the list there, yielding 8.6 bushels more per acre than its closest competitor.

"Ajax" should enjoy wider popularity. Here is true type, heavy, well-cleaned seed.

it's the Crop that Counts

.... sow HOFFMAN seeds

"CHEAPER SEED?"

Sure, there's always cheaper seed . . . same as clothing, canned goods, or anything else. But—don't you usually get just about what you pay for?

Hoffman is a seed concern whose all-year-round "living" depends on how well its patrons are served. Best sources are searched out—strains that are KNOWN performers. Seed you buy here is not a "side line" or a "profit overnight" article. It's the LIFE BLOOD of a going business—it must be right! And has been for over 50 years!



For extra home-grown feed you may need later this year

Barley...

There has been considerable breeding work done in recent years on spring barley and wheat . . . "Moore" barley and "Henry" wheat being notable examples.

"MOORE" BARLEY

This excellent new variety was developed in Wisconsin. It is a six-rowed, white, smooth awned barley; has a moderately compact head. Has stiffer straw than "Wisconsin 38" . . . in tests has not only yielded better, but lodged less. Has shown resistance to spot blotch and mildew. "Moore" barley matures in about the same time as "Wisconsin 38." Seed supply is limited.

"ALPHA" (2-ROW) BARLEY

A good yielder, developed at New York experiment station and popular throughout New York and Northern areas. Has firm straw, nice grain. Hardy.

"WISCONSIN 38" BARLEY

A good-yielding strain of its type—grows smooth beards without the sharp barbs. Six-row type; resistant to stripe disease, which badly injures some barleys. Grain matures early. Straw good. Useful nurse crop. Some stock feeders claim barley similar to corn in feeding value.

Wheat...

"HENRY" SPRING WHEAT

A heavy yielder, bred in Wisconsin. Seems to be most worthy of the spring wheat varieties yet developed. Resists attacks of rust. A good flour type. Adapted to those higher altitudes in the East.

"CERESAN" Treatment for Your Oats, Barley, Wheat

It pays to treat all grain, even where there is no sign of disease on the seed, or in the previous crop. Don't gamble with stripe and seedling blight, covered or black loose smut, or seed rotting by soil fungus.

Buckwheat

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June and first half of July. A quick, sure emergency crop in fields where a bad spring ruins other earlier seedings. Some folks use buckwheat to choke out weeds and grass. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

Buckwheat often helps solve feed-shortage problems. Makes good flour. The middlings have good protein content.

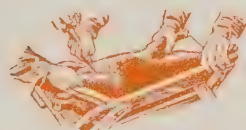
More Corn...

These 5-star benefits (bred into the seed you plant) will help YOU get *still-better* crops of husking corn, of nourishing ensilage . . . or both.

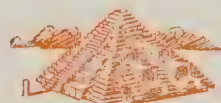
★ FASTER STARTING



★ BETTER
DISEASE RESISTANCE



★ SUPER
STANDABILITY



★ MORE
DROUTH
RESISTANCE



★ GREATER
INSECT RESISTANCE



How?



HERE'S HOW HOFFMAN YOU GET THESE 5-S WITH *Funk-G*

Wherever you farm corn, here's why you'll be farther ahead by planting Hoffman Funk G Seed.

Something real that "pays off" . . . is done for you here! Something NOT done by any other seed-corn concern. Results are amazing! Today, as a result, there is better corn and more of it on thousands of Eastern farms. Each year more folks realize better corn-crop profits—by changing to the Hoffman-recommended Funk G hybrid from other hybrids used before.

Pictured above, you see what's going on (each year since 1936). Trained Hoffman men MAKE SURE. They carefully check results in each of the many official GENUINE-research (every year) plantings. Here, the best of many hundreds of corn strains must PROVE their merit for use in a particular area, or be discarded. Each planting is closely observed throughout the season. Because many other traits beside yield-weights are important; proper starting, behavior during storm, drought, cold spells, insect or disease attack. Leaf-area, stalk-structure, ear-cover, fast-finish ability, correct maturity.

This non-stop "digging-for-FACTS" goes

on each year. In each main corn-growing area of the East. It gets help from corn growers that need help. Gets it *faster* . . . because of the way this widespread Hoffman effort is geared up with Funk G breeding headquarters.

That's your big advantage in planting Funk G seed. What you just read about Hoffman "Fact Collectors" is duplicated across the Nation. By dozens of groups of trained men, also lined up with the same Funk G team. This truly all-American corn team gets things done!

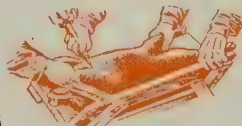
If Elsewhere in America Exists a Corn-Feature You Need . . . You GET It

Funk G headquarters (Bloomington, Illinois) keeps accurate records of performance in all areas of the country. Thus KNOWS the factors which, from previous plantings, will improve certain shortcomings. Knows how to apply the remedy, quickly. Not by "hit-or-miss" methods, but by means *known to work*. Correct blood lines are put together. Then planted quickly alongside other hybrids (Funk G and others) used in that particular area. Final selections thus earn their "G" num-



FASTER STARTING

Bred-in-ability for faster getaway is important later. Your corn gets ahead of weeds, beats moisture condition, beats summer drought by establishing sturdy plants early.



BETTER DISEASE RESISTANCE

It's different than vaccinating pigs. But Funk G breeders use strong lines to resist blight and other diseases. Diseased areas quickly cork off and heal before disease organisms take over.

SUPER



MAKES SURE STAR BENEFITS *Funk G Hybrid* SEED

ber the only right way—by *performance*. They are known to be right before you can buy them! By such methods, improved G-hybrids are made . . . and that area has a *better* corn to suit *its* particular needs.

Funk G Breeding SECOND to NONE

Words of truth. Funk breeding has a splendid record. Competing hybrid-corn agencies know of, and highly respect, its enviable progress. A big, wide-awake group of efficient, serious men back it up. Headed by Dr. "Jim" Holbert, known throughout the corn industry for his outstanding know-how and accomplishments. A staff with real manpower and complete facilities, always at work toward even still better corn.

"Good-Measure" Benefits Beside the Five (Below)

Everybody agrees on the importance of the five benefits printed below. Each of them plays its big part toward better corn. Of course, there are many others—several pages could be filled about them.

More Reasons for Changing to Funk G Seed—Next Page



OVER-STANDABILITY

Into each Funk G Hybrid is bred extra stalk strength and massive root anchorage that together defy much more than usual attacks by the elements. They do keep standing! A mighty important asset.



★ **MORE DROUGHT RESISTANCE**

Funk G plants have bred-in-ability to conserve and use effectively a limited moisture supply. They can store more than enough food for immediate needs, while leaves keep making excess supplies.

★ **GREATER INSECT RESISTANCE**

Outstanding in Funk G breeding is the way the many common insect enemies of corn are fought off. Corn borer, weevil, rootworm, earworm. You can't get rid of all the bugs, but your Funk G corn is a powerful weapon against them.



FUNK-G PLANTERS GET "KNOWN-IN-ADVANCE" **Performance** YEAR AFTER YEAR

MANY
ARE BRED
GROWING



No more "guesswork" in seed corn. Today, it's "Known-in-Advance" results! Continuous Hoffman-Funk preproving of seed strains can bring even further benefits—wherever you farm corn.

Does Your Corn Always Mature?

More folks now get sound corn who couldn't depend on it before they changed to Funk G seed. It's not accidental. They now plant seed that's KNOWN to do *their* job . . . because of the bloodlines bred into it.

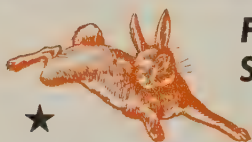
Northern or high-altitude areas have gained immensely in recent years on this point.

Can Corn Keep Ripening on Still-Green Stalks?

Here's a tremendous asset in Funk G. Every day corn leaves stay green, more grain is being made. Funk G hybrids are specialists in this vital feature, bred with the idea—that "*Extra bushels are Profit.*"

Ear-Bushels Shell More

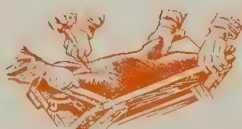
You hear it time and again. As corn is shelled out of Government storage for settlement, Funk G crops lead in shelling percentages . . . often by 10 per cent. Breeding tells!



**FASTER
STARTING**



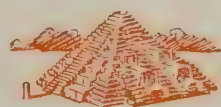
Our Funk G Hybrid corn grew faster than any other corn planted. The difference could be seen at a distance . . . hard to beat.—J. C. Laughlin & Sons.



**BETTER
DISEASE RESISTANCE**

Funk G is the best corn I ever raised. It stood up for me when my neighbor's corn has gone down, and when you say unusual blight and corn-borer resistance, it is very true.—E. G. Figary.

SUPER-



MONEY-MAKING TRAITS

INTO **FUNK-G SEED**. JOIN THIS YEAR ITS
NUMBER OF USERS WHO **KNOW!**

Do You Weigh Your Ensilage? What About Feed Units in It?

Exacting dairymen today want to "know the answers." Besides exact weight, what's the feeding value? Both figure into feed costs and net profits.

In the ensilage from each Hoffman-recommended Funk G silage strain, there is a very high percentage of actual grain feed to the total green weight . . . more feed units—lower-cost herd upkeep.

Can Any Corn Be Better Than Its Roots?

For 30 years, Funk men have worked on corn-root problems with wonderful results. Mr. Funk insisted there was as much to learn about corn under the ground as above. No small part of today's Funk G success was built upon this firm conviction. G-hybrid root structure is outstanding.

How's Stalk Breakage With You?

Long before corn borers, there were the problems of broken stalks, dropped ears, and stalk rot. These difficulties were being licked years ago by Funk G breeders. Comparing fields of various hybrids today on this basis, there's no trouble noticing how Funk G hybrids *do* stand better. They're *bred* for resistance to such troubles.

Do You Husk With a Picker?

Corn growers have always liked stalks to "stay on their feet" to harvest time. "Hands-and-knees" husking was never any fun . . . and costly. But now since mechanical pickers came, this requirement is vital. It's bred into Funk G seed.

Observers say, too, ears are cleaner husked when hauled from Funk G fields than from fields advertising other names.

Does Greater Leafiness Indicate a Heavier Crop?

The greater the leafiness, the more grain manufacturing is taking place all the time. One definite effort in Funk G breeding is to put more square inches of leaf surface to work on each plant. This factor greatly helps make Funk G hybrids so successful.

Are You Saving Money Buying Round Kernel Seed?

More folks are. They realize every grain on a Funk G seed ear, regardless of shape, has exactly the same germ plasm within . . . will produce the same fine ear and grain—just as much corn. Use proper planter plates (which must also be done to plant flat-kernel seed). Price List quotes various kernel types . . . all of *Identical* Yieldability!

**Let Hoffman-Funk research help YOU get
corn-CROP results that really COUNT!**

STANDABILITY

I have a corn crop I don't think can be beaten—bar none! And my silo corn stood up after violent windstorms that laid down a few silos in the neighborhood. Funk G corn is all anyone can ask for.
—M. M. Kappler.



MORE DROUGHT RESISTANCE

Our corn crop was very satisfactory. This was the dryest in 60 years of record at the Boston Weather Bureau. Our G hybrid held its own through this severe drought.—Voss Brothers.

GREATER INSECT RESISTANCE

The G corn yielded much more corn than three other kinds I planted. The corn borer and Japanese beetle did it very little damage and it withstood severe wind and rain storms.—Walter L. Brandenburg.



SAVED . . . 7 TONS GOOD TOPSOIL BY A 40-POUND SEEDING OF

Rye Grass

The above experience was reported in a national farm publication some months ago. It indicates how great a public benefactor Rye Grass can be.

The liberal use of Rye Grass *every* year would be the easiest, cheapest, and a most important phase in soil saving. Cutting down erosion and saving the soil is a vital subject . . . will continue to grow in importance.

Rye Grass certainly helps conserve and condition millions of tons of precious soil of the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. With its mass of valuable top growth, its many long leaves, plus its wonderful fibrous root system, adds organic matter to the soil equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed. Is truly the effective cover. And really a versatile crop, too . . . following are some of its major uses . . . put it to use wherever possible in your farming program.

Great Corn-Field Cover Crop

What a fine job quality Rye Grass Seed is doing! No corn field should be without the protection of Hoffman Rye Grass. Order enough for all your corn acreage . . . about 20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at the last normal cultivation. To make a good winter overcoat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way toward stopping soil washing, often too severe in corn fields. Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Early spring plowing gives best results. Valuable as extra fall and spring pasture, too. Except where there would develop an almost complete absence of moisture, Hoffman Rye Grass provides a sure cover crop.



Splendid on Potato Ground

Discing last year's potato fields in the spring and sowing six pecks oats, 10 pounds rye grass, 10 pounds red clover gives good results. The rye grass comes on fast. After the oats is combined, the clover competes with the rye grass in the warmer period. Next spring makes a lot of organic matter to turn under for potatoes.

For Pasture Improvement

Ten pounds rye grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre has been helpful in "doctoring up" old pastures. Used widely as a nurse grass in pasture mixtures.

Helpful in Gardens

Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20 to 25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Some folks seed between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.

More Orchards Get Rye Grass

This use for Rye Grass is growing more each year. In New Jersey, a mixture of rye grass and vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

Makes Good EXTRA Pasture

After a good growth of rye grass has been attained, pasturing by livestock will not hurt its cover-crop value. It makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be supplied in the grain ration. In one test, pigs pastured on rye grass gained 1.14 pounds daily when full-fed a 12 per cent protein ration (corn, 87.5 pounds; tankage, 6 pounds; soybean oil meal, 6 pounds; and salt, .5 pound).

A1 Seed for A1 Results

Hoffman Rye Grass is cleaned and re-cleaned to highest degree of purity. Strong sound growth. Finest on the market. Weeds don't make desirable cover crops—sowing clean, vigorous Hoffman Rye Grass helps crowd them out. Here's seeding that repays its low cost many times over.

Conservation Spreading

Soil conservation has become world-wide in its scope. There are now 49 countries actively engaging in soil conservation practices based on those being used in the U. S.

Cover Crops Work in Winter

They use up nitrogen made or freed from the soil during the winter. They keep the soil alive; it does not freeze so quickly or deeply as bare ground . . . earthworms can work nearer to the surface. Too, the ground can soak up more of the melting snow and rainfall. All this in addition to erosion protection and increasing soil organic matter.

it's the Crop that Counts
.... sow **HOFFMAN** seeds



Good Pasture

PROVIDES FEED HIGH IN IMPORTANT MINERALS, VITAMINS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES . . . AT LOWEST COST



When properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Every acre should be made to produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seed here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight, and poultry profits.

HIGHLAND Permanent Pasture

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience over this Eastern territory. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains blue grass, red top, orchard, timothy, Ladino, proper amounts of other clovers, fescues, rye grass. Sow spring or fall, 25 to 32 pounds per acre.

LOWLAND Permanent Pasture

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of Alsike, Herd Grass—other seeds that thrive in low areas. High-quality seeds only.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Leading pasture grass for good soils. Perhaps the hardiest of perennials. Prefers sweet soil; responds quickly to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds two feet.

Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Is a slow grower; best sown with quicker-growing seeds. These take hold and are replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

RED TOP

One of the surest grasses to catch. Grows under most any soil condition, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence is used chiefly in mixtures with other grasses. Is vigorous, drought-resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Good in pasture mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Establishes quickly and makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by the other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

MEADOW FESCUE

Very much at home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino on wet land. Starts early in spring; stays green late into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Useful in pasture mixtures. Makes good quality hay.

ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is so highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won the admiration of many folks. Will grow almost anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils.

A heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and in late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down well early in the season, will

not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Makes excellent pasture later.

Four to seven pounds Orchard, with one pound Ladino, seems a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds of red or alsike clover and timothy could help fill in during the first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included to advantage. Sowing too much orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplementary pasture for July and August, the Orchard Grass-Ladino combination is truly unbeatable.

CANADA BLUE GRASS

Useful mainly on land too poor and dry for Kentucky Blue. Forms thin sods; not a heavy producer. Included in many poor-land mixtures.

CREEPING RED FESCUE

Mainly useful in lawns; adapted to dry and shady places. Tough and unpalatable as pasture. CHEWINGS FESCUE is another type, used on lawns and athletic fields.

"ALTA" (Tall) FESCUE

Has become widely known in recent years. Is taller growing and produces a heavier and somewhat coarser growth than Meadow Fescue. Resistant to rusts. Grows vigorously under either wet or dry conditions. Stays green late in the fall, but

sometimes turns yellow in midsummer. Stands up under hard usage; valuable on airports and athletic fields. Not as palatable to livestock as some other grasses, but its vigorous growth recommends its use in many pasture formulas.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Has wonderful ability to make crops on poor, dry, sandy land. Seed won't mix well—must be sown separately.

SPECIAL-PURPOSE MIXTURES

Nowadays, many folks want special pasture mixtures for specialized uses in their pasture programs. Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery . . . we will be glad to "make to order" any special formula that suits your purposes best. Nothing but the best seed will be used.

Pasture Mowing

Next to lime and fertilizer, the mowing machine rates of prime importance in intensive pasture management. It is used for cutting the spring surplus, to clip weeds, to keep the grasses vegetative by cutting them back. Clipping just after the cows have grazed an area improves the pasture for the next period.

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Hoffman-Quality **PASTURE GRASSES...LEGUMES**

"LINCOLN" BROME GRASS

A tall, leafy, vigorous, deep-rooted, palatable grass. Hardy, long lived. Much slower than timothy to become established. Becomes productive the second year. Spreads by underground rootstocks or roots. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on poor acid soils are poor. Makes a fine mixture with alfalfa, valuable for either hay or pasture, or both. First crop may be cut for hay—the second growth pastured.

Usual seeding is about 10 pounds alfalfa and 8 to 10 pounds brome. Red clover and timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Also sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 pounds brome, 1 pound Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but furnishes excellent summer pasture if grazing is controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar southern-grown type. . . . The Northern-grown brome seed (often lower-priced) doesn't do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix brome with other seeds. Must be sown separately; its large size will choke seeder. Some mix brome seed with fertilizer in the grain drill. Some mix the brome with wheat, barley, or oats, and sow through the grain compartment—stir often to keep the seeds well mixed. On many small areas, the seed is broadcast by hand. Shallow sowing is important; not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch depth, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking after sowing firms soil; gives seed a better start.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

A favorite New York State pasture ingredient. Good hay. Cows like it. Good silage. High feed value. Lives longer than red clover. More drought-resistant than Ladino. Heavy producer. Slow starting. Recommended for hill land dairy farms. Good on heavier valley soils. Not on acid, low-fertility ground (unless well limed and fertilized).

Inoculate and sow early. 5 lbs. Birdsfoot and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. oats or barley. Drop seed behind grain spouts for shallow coverage.

REED CANARY GRASS

The main advantage of Reed Canary is its ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Has been successful on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swampy ground into worth-while grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 pounds Reed Canary and 1 pound Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Perennial, stems spread underground. Makes tough sod; growth is coarse, not too palatable.

"WHITE DUTCH" CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing. Useful in pastures and lawns.

"WILD WHITE" CLOVER

Of English origin. Compared to White Dutch, it has smaller leaves, stems and flowers. Vast root system. Stands close pasturing. Hardy, long lasting.

Water Efficiency

Water has become an important subject lately. Of course there's no substitute for it, but in pastures a high level of fertility makes for more efficient water use . . . that is, more feed from a given amount of water. Too, good sods increase the amount of water stored in the soil, by reducing run-off.

Woodlots Poor Pasture

Farm animals like the woodlot for shade, but may inflict serious damage to the timber land, and lose weight from this type of forage. Fencing off a small wooded area for shade offers triple advantages. The stock has protection from sun and flies, and young growth in the main woodlot is spared from damage, and the erosion-protecting forest cover in the rest of the woodlot is preserved.

Words of Wisdom

"He gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."
—Gulliver's Travels (written in 1726).

U. S. Backbone

Here's a significant figure . . . approximately 65 per cent of all new wealth created in the United States stems from agricultural production.

FLAVOR-FULL *Sweet Corn*

It's an interesting time for the whole family—when there's really good new corn on the table. Plan for it now. Here's the seed to produce it. Fine varieties, selected for top flavor, plus best growing habits. (Days mentioned mean relative maturities under average situations.)

"GOLDEN ROCKET" (Hybrid)

Fine, new, very early, 67 days. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7-7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Unusually fine quality for such early corn. Much better plant type than most hybrids of such maturity—few suckers. Great early market corn—big future.

"GOLDEN BOUNTY" (Hybrid)

New, improved Golden Cross type to meet the demand for taller plant, higher ear, fewer suckers. Ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer. About 84 days. 7½ to 8 feet. Vigorous, wilt-resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for home use, market gardeners, canners and freezers . . . really a comer!

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM"

Probably the most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. 85 days maturity. Fine producer. Stalks 6½ to 7 feet tall. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor. Recommended.

"LINCOLN" (Hybrid)

About 83 days. A good sturdy hybrid. Stalks, 6 feet. Ears, 7 to 8 inches. 12-16 rows. Broad, medium yellow kernels. Fine table qualities. Resists drought and wilt.

"IOANA" (Hybrid)

Good producer, highly resistant to wilt. 87 days. Tall, broad, dark foliage. Ears light yellow, splendid flavor. Takes adverse conditions well.



"EVERGREEN HYBRID"

90 days. Good, white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"GOLDEN BANTAM"

About 76 days. Best known of old-type early corns. Mostly 8 rowed. Kernel wide, medium deep. Cob thin. An old favorite.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"

The good old standby. 100 days. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14 to 18 rows. Widely used.

Records

One of the first essentials to the well-filled pocketbook that goes with well-managed farms is a detailed, well-kept record book.

it's the Crop that Counts
.... sow **HOFFMAN** seeds

Soy Beans **FOR LOW-COST HIGH-PROTEIN HAY, PASTURE, SILAGE**

Soybeans play an important part in many a farm feed program. They are valuable for hay. The beans have a high-protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used in with corn silage or also fed as pasture. Combined with oats, sudan grass, millet, or sorghum . . . soys offer a wide variety of nutritious feeds.

it's the Crop that Counts
.... sow HOFFMAN seeds



"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Here is the most popular bean of the East for hay purposes. Makes a great growth of slender stems, sometimes five feet on good ground, three to four feet even on poorer soil. Yields of two to four tons of high-protein hay per acre are common. Its rich growth makes it an excellent pasture variety, too.

Will mature the beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and to the South; has produced up to around 30 bushels per acre in good seasons. Some folks use it to plant in with their corn. The nitrogen produced by inoculated soybeans helps the corn crop, and the resulting ensilage is high in feeding value.

Other varieties have come and gone, but "Wilsons" still lead the field where soybean hay is wanted.

"LINCOLN" SOYS

Developed in Illinois, enjoys wide popularity through the Mid-West, and has rapidly come toward the front in the East. Approved by many authorities. Gained farmer-boosters every year on its perform-

ance. Must be given high credit for its fine yield record.

One outstanding quality is the way it stands up. Produces better-quality beans. In tests, often averaged 8 per cent more oil, with a higher iodine number than other beans of same maturity. In some regional tests, "Lincoln" led the field by nearly 6 bushels per acre. Here is fine-quality "Lincoln" seed.

"HAWKEYE" SOYS **(Certified Seed)**

The newest soybean hereabouts that has everybody talking of its merits. Surely warrants use on many Eastern farms this summer.

A fine, yellow soybean, about a week earlier in maturity than the popular "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans indicate its extra yieldability. Its fine success so far will place it permanently on many more farms.

The "Hawkeye" variety was developed in Iowa; its use has been spreading rapidly in Mid-Western soybean country. Seems now like it has a rosy future here in the East, too . . . maybe right on your farm. If you're looking for a good-yielding early bean, give it trial this year . . . and start right with this splendid quality certified Hoffman seed. Supply is limited . . . heavy demand expected.

Another Clinton Advantage

It still pays to sow oats as early as possible, although, according to tests in Iowa, the sowing date isn't as critical as it used to be. Yields of Clinton there did not decrease when sowed up to nine days after the earliest sowing date. Apparently Clinton has more tolerance to sowing delays than the older varieties.

Cuts Poultry Mash Costs

Poultrymen have found that pasture cuts down on mash requirements, even though it did not reduce the amount of grain consumed. Feed costs per dozen eggs were lower with flocks on pasture. Moreover, laying pullets on pasture held good body weight and condition, and flocks of heavies coming into production in July did not molt when housed in October.

Cut Close

In mowing pastures, it's best to set the mower to cut as closely as convenient. This will prevent the stubble from interfering with future grazing . . . also keeps weeds from sprouting out below the cut.

INOCULATE SOYBEAN SEED ALWAYS!

Soybean seed should be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content gets higher. Soybeans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility.

Tests showed inoculation giving increases of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton hay, and almost 12 bu. beans per acre. Your soybean crop will pay much better when Hoffman Inoculant is used. Cost is so low . . . returns great!

Help Against Beetles

If you've been having trouble with Japanese beetles threatening your corn crop . . . write "Les" Hug here at Hoffman's. He's been working on this problem for years . . . get the advantage of his experience and advice on control measures to deal with these pests.

Early Winter Liming

Experimental work in Ohio has shown it to be practical to lime during early winter the land that is going to be seeded to corn. It is easier to apply lime to the solid ground before plowing . . . also this gives the farmer considerable time to work in the lime application between the last hay crop cutting and plowing the sod for corn.

Nitrogen From Cover

Research in Virginia has shown that plowing under a good legume cover crop before planting corn is as valuable as applying 100 pounds of commercial nitrogen. In addition, valuable organic matter is furnished.

Grass Silage Advantages

It is possible to save more of the nutrients when grass and legume crops are made into silage than when harvested as hay . . . properly prepared silage can preserve 80 to 85 per cent of the feeding value. Even with the best of handling and ideal curing weather, 70 to 75 per cent is a good figure with hay. The entire loss of a crop is much less of a possibility in the making of grass silage, also.

Grass Reduces Costs

Ten-year tests at Penn State have shown the value of grasses, clover, and alfalfa in replacing costly grains in the dairy cow's rations. With good permanent pasture, the average feed cost of producing milk during the pasture season can be cut in half.

GOOD CROPPING HEALTHY SEED

Potatoes



"IRISH COBBLER"

Old reliable type. Early, heavy yielding. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. No other potato is used on as many farms . . . makes good yields of good potatoes. Finest Maine-grown seed.

"KATAHDIN"

Fine yielder, gaining in favor. Very mealy. Oval shaped, smooth, shallow eyes. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Matures a little before "Green Mountain."

"GREEN MOUNTAIN"

A late variety; good eating qualities, sound keeper. Always among the best-liked standard varieties. Keeps right up with the leaders.

"SEBAGOS"

Late, blight resistant. If sprayed, will continue to grow until frost, consequently greater yield. Many report Sebagos living through drought to make good crops after late rains.

"RUSSET"

Seed produced by famous Tuber-Unit method that removes anything undesirable. A hardy grower, easy to harvest, good keeper, resistant to many diseases. Produces heavy yields. All this year's Russet seed was grown in Michigan.

"SEMESAN BEL" Treatment Increases Potato Yields

Diseases in soils can affect the best seed potatoes and cut yields. "Semesan Bel" offers easy, low-cost control of Rhizoctonia, scab, other soil-borne diseases. Practical applications show an average yield increase of about 10 per cent. Cost, about 2¢ bushel. 1 lb. treats 60 bu. Quick-dip and plant.

Divide Sudan

A good way to avoid waste is to divide Sudan pasture into plots . . . then pasture one plot while the others are given a chance to grow. This method will allow pasturing more cows.

it's the Crop that Counts
.... sow **HOFFMAN** seeds

FROM



A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

LANDISVILLE

(LANCASTER COUNTY)

PENNSYLVANIA

Sudan Grass

... DURING HOT SUMMERS, OFTEN A "LIFE-SAVER" CROP TO DAIRYMEN

Sudan pasture has often paid *big* dividends! Uneven growth of regular pastures poses a real problem some years. Due to getting heavy during spring and early summer, slow and danger of overgrazing during the hot, dry summer months, then a pick-up in growth again in the fall. A small acreage of Sudan coming along just when regular pastures are least productive has been a life-saver to many dairymen . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August.

"SWEET" SUDAN

In several tests, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Seems to have definite disease resistance. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks. Has gained considerable popularity . . . the best evidence that it must be doing a good job.

POPULAR ON SOUTHERN FARMS

"KOREAN" LESPEDEZA

Great hay and pasture legume. Will grow on poor, worn soils, or land too sour to grow clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20-25 pounds per acre; be sure to inoculate.

"SERICEA" LESPEDEZA

Lasts several seasons. Taller. Resembles alfalfa in growth, but hay is more woody. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Real soil improver. Seed should be inoculated.

SUDAN "Regular Type"

Valuable for dairy herds in a dry spell when green pastures are needed quickly. Useful for quick hay. Sometimes used for silage.

Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days—ready to recut in another 50 days. Straight Sudan hay has almost equal value to timothy. Very leafy; 5 feet tall, heavy stooler; stands well.

Some sow winter rye in the fall, pasture it until April, then sow Sudan on same ground for full-year pasture. Sown from corn-planting time to August. Very dangerous to feed Sudan after frosted!

* * * * *

Sudan is seeded with grain drill set for 2 to 3½ pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 pounds of 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will help growth. Do not graze until 14 inches tall . . . usually in about 5 weeks.

Some mix Sudan and soybeans for green feed; 1 bushel soys, 12 to 15 pounds Sudan. Sudan seed may be mixed with the fertilizer to save one operation.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter cover. Grows on soil too poor for red clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Useful in corn fields and orchards. Sown 20 pounds per acre, June to late August; matures following June. Inoculate.

COW PEAS

For pasture or hay, turning under or hogging down. Don't plant early, or seed will rot. For hay or green feed, sow one bushel with 3 pecks millet, cut when in bloom. Inoculate the seed.

Hoffman Seeds *and* **FUNK G HYBRIDS**



Dependable
FOR BETTER CROPS